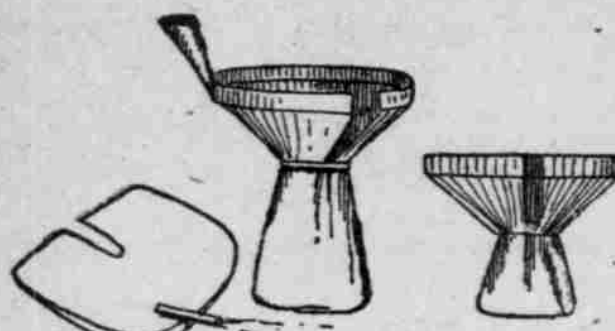


THE FARMING WORLD.

THE VINE HOPPER.

How This Destructive Pest Is Fought in California.

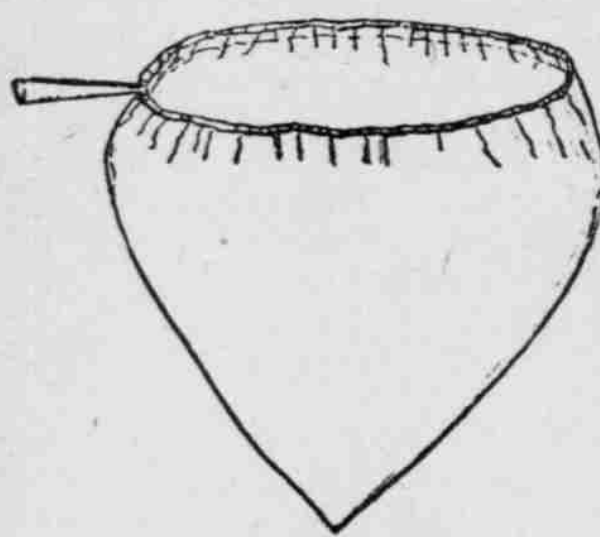
Bulletin No. 116 of the California station (Berkeley) describes the "California Vine Hopper," which is counted as one of the four things doing the greatest injury to the vineyards of California. The bulletin gives an interesting account of the life history of this injurious insect and goes on to suggest remedies, some of which may be of interest to our readers. It is stated that some growers believe that the hopper may be kept in subjection by "sheeping" the vineyard. Sheep are turned into the vineyards after the fruit is picked and permitted to eat down the



DEVICE FOR JARRING INSECTS.

leaves. This method is considered ineffective, as are also the methods of burying the leaves and spraying in winter.

Summer spraying is said to be an effectual process, but is costly and difficult. The insect is very active, and in order to kill it a very strong and penetrating wash like kerosene emulsion must be used. Jarring is considered one of the best remedies when tried in the spring and under certain conditions. Fig. 1 shows certain contrivances that are used in jarring. The scoop or shovel is held up against the vine to hold the hoppers which are driven down by striking with a stick. Another way to fight the pest consists in using a plain palm leaf fan dipped in



A NET FOR INSECTS.

a sticky mixture like thick molasses and water. The fan is held under the vine with one hand while with the other the operator strikes the leaves so as to knock the hoppers down upon the fan. An insect net shown at Fig. 2 is also used. With this the vine is jarred and as the insects fly a few skillful strokes with the net will catch most of them, and they may be crushed or emptied into kerosene.

Prof. Woodworth says that the net and the fan methods are the only ones which are at all practical for summer use. He observed that nearly 90 per cent. of the hoppers were killed by the net method while working with a gang large enough to cover about five acres a day. About half of the gang of men were green hands, part white and part Chinese, and at the rate of wages the cost per acre would be between 15 and 20 cents. This is an illustration of the value of scientific agricultural work. Such pests are sure to come. The average farmer cannot afford time and study needed to understand how to fight such insects or diseases. There must be scientific men somewhere with nothing to do but to study these matters and give their results freely to the world.—Rural New Yorker.

DIET OF THE TOAD.

Wasps, Beetles and Yellow Jackets Compose Its Menu.

Bulletin 46 of Hatch (Mass.) station says the toad lives ten to forty years, does not begin to produce young till the fourth year, but then lays over 1,000 eggs a year. It has lived two years without food, but cannot live long under water. It never takes dead or motionless food. It takes its food by means of its tongue alone, and it operates this so rapidly that the eye cannot follow its motions. It captures and devours bees, wasps, yellow jackets, ants, beetles, worms, spiders, snails, bugs, grasshoppers, crickets, weevils, caterpillars, moths, etc.

The station examined with a microscope the contents of the stomachs of seven toads in April, 30 in May, 66 in June, 26 in July, 26 in August and seven in September—149 in all. On an average it was found that 80 per cent. of the toad's food consists of harmful insects, and 11 per cent. of such beneficial insects as bees, spiders, lady bugs, etc.

The stomach that doesn't flinch at yellow jackets, wasps, blister beetles and click beetles or pinch-bugs would seem to be prepared for anything in the insect line, and it doubtless is.

The quantity of food that a toad's stomach can accommodate is remarkable. In one were found 77 myriapods, in another 55 army worms, in another 65 gypsy moth caterpillars, in another nine ants, six cut worms, five myriapods, six sow bugs, one weevil and one wire worm beetle.

In 24 hours the toad consumes enough food to fill its stomach four times. Feeding at the rate above mentioned a single toad will in three months devour over 10,000 insects. If every ten of these would have done one cent damage the toad has saved ten dollars.

Evidently the toad is a valuable friend to the farmer, gardener and fruit grower, and can be made especially useful in greenhouse, garden and berry patch.

For family use, especially, plant the orchard with a view to having the fruit ripen at different times.—St. Louis Republic.

THE SAVING DAIRYMAN.

The Exercise of Wise Economy Always Leads to Success.

One saving dairyman, not a stingy one, will make more money than two extravagant ones.

First, a dairyman should be saving of his cows, as a cow well cared for will be a useful and profitable animal for several years longer than one ill fed, ill housed and ill treated.

Even in summer cows should not be left exposed to violent rainstorms, but should be sheltered where there is less danger of their being struck by lightning, as when huddled together under trees, or being chilled by a prolonged drenching. The latter, especially, is damaging to the milk yield, for I have noticed that cows always shrink in milk after exposure to a storm. Wise economy calls for measures that will obviate this, namely, a dry, warm shelter.

Be saving also of your feed. For instance, in giving milk stock corn fodder, when they trample it under their hoofs and waste as much as they eat, it is the dairyman who is wasteful, not the animals. I find that the most economical way of feeding corn fodder is to spread it before the cattle when in stanchions, and only give them what they will eat up clean.

To be saving of the feed in the pastures don't put more stock into the field than it will support. On a farm not long ago I heard them talking about the cow pasture, horse pasture, sheep pasture and calf lot. I knew the owner was on the right track, as it implied that he kept his stock separated. Milk cows never do as well when compelled to pasture in common with other cattle.

Then, again, do not waste the milk. Even a drop of milk, which may represent the growth of one grass root, cannot afford to be wasted. In the first place secure all of the milk from the cow's udder by patient stripping. The richest comes last, and you cannot afford to lose even a drop.

It is not a stingy course to see that the milk pails, pans, cans, etc., are well cleaned; and that your hired hands are so kind to the cows that the animals do not frequently kick over the milk pails and spill the fluid. Perhaps the most efficient way to save milk is to preserve its quality so well that none is wasted by souring or tainting.

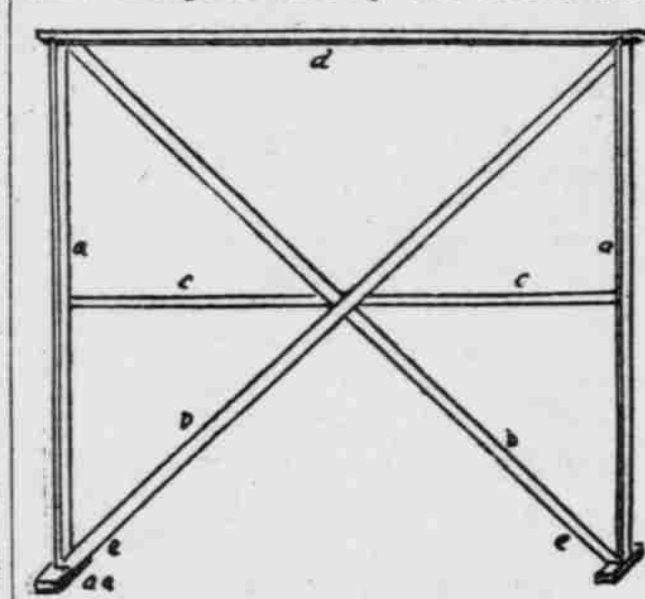
Be saving of the butter you make. In figuring on a good yield of butter from the cream, do not make the mistake of mixing some of the casein of milk in with the butter fat. This is done by skimming lopped milk, under the supposition that it is economy, when it really is the grossest extravagance, for you can never make first-class butter that way.

Remember that milk, cream and butter saved is money earned, so exercise wise economy in all branches of dairying.—George E. Newell, in American Cultivator.

FOR TOBACCO GROWERS.

Description of a Horse That Is Easily Made at Home.

For the construction of a home-made tobacco horse, as illustrated herewith, for the sides (a) take two pieces one by three inches and three feet ten inches long. The two cross pieces (b) are one by three inches and four feet ten inches long, nailed securely to sides (a) with eight penny nails. For cross piece (c) take one piece one by two inches and



TOBACCO HORSE.

four feet four inches long and nail to sides (a). The feet (e) are one by three inches and 12 inches long and nailed to sides (a) as a footrest. Stick (d) is to hang tobacco on. Each hand takes two rows. After one strip is filled, one removes it and the other man moves the house and drops sticks, before beginning to cut, at every three hills in each third row if 12 plants are to be put on the stick. Put two rows together and if in danger of sunburn, put eight to twelve sticks in a heap and only the top stick will be in danger of sunburn. In hauling, have three hands, one on the wagon and one on each side to pass tobacco from the heap to the wagon. Regulate the tobacco on the stick when cut and after it wilts there will be no more to do.—T. A. Harpending, in American Agriculturist.

HELPFUL DAIRY NOTES.

Burning sulphur in the curing-room, it is said, will kill mold flies and skip-pers on cheese.

The Mississippi experiment station has demonstrated that serious loss results from not salting cows.

A cow that will make 300 pounds of butter, remember, is worth a good deal more than one that will make only 200 pounds.

The government inspectors at the Chicago stock yards condemn the meat of all cows that have calves inside with the hair on.

Cows at the Chicago stock yards within a month of parturition and for ten days after are condemned by the government inspectors.

If the cow is not born to make a first-class dairy cow feed or care will never make her one. Breed and individual merit are the things to start with.

If you have a herd of good cows don't have a man around them who does not know his business or is unwilling to properly attend to it. Get rid of the herd or incompetent man.—Western Plowman.

BORO BOEDOR.

A Great Buddhist Ruin in Java That Rivals the Pyramids.

A gray ruin showed indistinctly on a hill-top, and, after a run through a long, arched avenue, we came out suddenly at the base of the hill-temple. Instead of a mad, triumphant sweep around the great pyramid, the ponies balked, rooted themselves past any lashing or "Gr-r-ree-ing," and we got out and walked under the noonday sun, around the hoary high altar of Buddha, down an avenue of tall kanari-trees, lined with statues, gargoyles and other such recha, or remains of ancient art, to the passagran, or government rest-house.

The deep portico of the passagran commands an angle and two sides of the square temple, and from the mass of blackened and bleached stones the eye finally arranges and follows out the broken lines of the terraced pyramid, covered with such a wealth of ornament as no other one structure in the world presents. The first near view is almost disappointing. In the blur of details it is difficult to realize the vast proportions of this twelve-century-old structure—a pyramid the base platform of which is 500 feet square, the first terrace walls are 300 feet square, and the final dome rises to a height of 100 feet. Stripped of every kindly relief of vine and moss, every gap and ruined angle visible, there was something garish, raw, and almost disordered at the first glance, almost as jarring as newness, and the hard black-and-white effect of the dark lichens on the gray trachyte made it look like a bad photograph of the pile.

The temple stands on a broad platform, and rises first in five square terraces, inclosing galleries, or processional paths, between their walls, which are covered on each side with bas-relief sculptures. If placed in single line these bas-reliefs would extend for three miles. The terrace walls hold 436 niches or alcove chapels, where life-size Buddhas sit serene upon lotus cushions. Staircases ascend in straight lines from each of the four sides, passing under stepped or pointed arches the keystones of which are elaborately carved masks, and rows of sockets in the jambs show where wood or metal doors once swung.

Above the square terraces are three circular terraces, where 72 latticed dagobas (reliquaries in the shape of the calyx or bud of the lotus) inclose each a seated image, 72 more Buddhas sitting in these inner, upper circles of Nirvana, facing a great dagoba, or final cupola, the exact function or purpose of which as key to the whole structure is still the puzzle of archaeologists. This final shrine is 50 feet in diameter, and either covered a relic of Buddha, or a central well where the ashes of priests and princes were deposited, or is a form surviving from the tree-temple of the earliest primitive east when nature-worship prevailed. The English engineers made an opening in the solid exterior, and found an unfinished statue of Buddha on a platform over a deep well-hole, and its head, half buried in debris, still smiles upon one from the deep cavern. A staircase has been constructed to the summit of this dagoba, and from it one looks down upon the whole structure as on a ground-plan drawing, and out over finely cultivated fields and thick palm-groves to the matchless peaks and the nearer hills that inclose this fertile valley of the Boro Boedor—"the very finest view I ever saw," wrote Marianne North.

Three-fourths of the terrace chapels and the upper dagobas have crumbled; hundreds of statues are headless, armless, overturned, missing; tees, or finials, are gone from the bell-roofs; terrace walls bulge, lean outward, and have fallen in long stretches; and the circular platforms and the processional paths undulate as if earthquake-waves were at the moment rocking the mass. No cement was used to hold the fitted stones together and other Hindu peculiarities of construction are the entire absence of a column, a pillar, or an arch. Vegetation wrought great ruin during its buried centuries, but earthquakes and tropical rains are working now a slow but surer ruin that will leave little of Boro Boedor for the next century's wonder-seekers, unless the walls are soon straightened and strongly braced.—Miss R. R. Seidmore, in Century.

A Great Fire-Fighter.

The New Yorker made her earliest appearance as a fire fighter at the burning of the sound steamer City of Richmond at her pier, foot of Peck Slip, on March 7, 1891. She was called from her berth at the Battery and, sailing up the East river, "opened fire" on the burning boat with a monitor nozzle while still in mid-stream. The stream struck the boat with terrific force, knocking the woodwork in every direction and breaking off strong uprights and supports as if they had been pipestems. There were several land companies working on the boat at the time, both engine and hook and ladder, and they dropped their hose and tools and fled in dismay at the beginning of this liquid bombardment, fearing for their lives. The chief in command at the fire rushed to the end of the pier and signalled to the New Yorker to shut off the stream that was creating such a panic. For a moment the order was misunderstood, and, thinking the stream was wanted in another position, it was shifted. In doing so it hit the end of the pier and almost lifted the roof of the wharf building at the end. Finally it was understood on board the New Yorker that the big stream was not wanted, six smaller lines were substituted by her crew, and these greatly assisted the land forces in getting the fire under control.—Charles T. Hill, in St. Nicholas.

A Suggestion.

Mother—What would poor mamma do without her boy if he went away? Her Boy—You could whip Fido when you were cross and just pretend it was me, couldn't you?—N. Y. World.

AMOTHER'S EFFORT.

A Mother Sees Her Daughter in a Pitiful Condition, But Manages to Rescue Her.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

The St. Paul correspondent for the New Era recently had an item regarding the case of Mabel Stevens, who had been rescued from a serious illness of rheumatism and nervous trouble, and was able to be out for the first time in three months. The letter stated that it was a very bad case and her recovery was such a surprise to the neighbors that it created considerable gossip. Being anxious to learn the absolute facts in the case, a special reporter was sent to have a talk with the girl and her parents. They were not at home, however, being some distance away. A message was sent to Mr. Stevens, asking him to write up a full history of the case and a few days ago the following letter was received from Mrs. Stevens:

"ST. PAUL, IND., Jan. 20, 1897. "EDITORS New Era, Greensburg, Ind. "DEAR SIR: Your kind letter received and I am glad to have the opportunity to tell you about the sickness and recovery of Mabel. We don't want any newspaper notoriety, but in a case like this where a few words of what I have to say may mean recovery for some child, I feel it my duty to tell you the facts.

"Two years ago this winter Mabel began complaining of pains in her limbs, principally in her lower limbs. She was going to school, and had to walk about three quarters of a mile each day, going through all kinds of weather. She was thirteen years old and doing so well in her studies that I disliked to take her from school, but we had to do it.

"For several months she was confined to the house, and she grew pale and dwindled down to most nothing. Her legs and arms were drawn up and her appearance was pitiful. Several doctors had attended her, but it seemed that none of them did her any good. They advised us to take her to the springs, but times were so hard we could not afford it, although we finally managed to get her to the Martinsville baths.

"She grew suddenly weaker, and it seemed that she could not stand it, but she became better, and it seemed that she was being benefited, but she suddenly grew worse, and we had to bring her home.

"She lingered along, and last winter became worse again, and was afflicted with a nervous trouble almost like the St. Vitus' dance. For some time we thought she would die, and the physicians gave her up. When she was at her worst a neighbor came in with a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and wanted us to try them as they were advertised to be good for such cases, and her daughter had used them for nervousness with such good results that she thought they might help Mabel.

"We tried them. The first box helped her some, and after she had taken three boxes she was able to sit up in bed. When she had finished a half dozen boxes she was able to be out and about. She has taken about nine boxes altogether now, and she is as well as ever, and going to school every day, having started in again three weeks ago. Her cure was undoubtedly due to these pills.

"(Signed) MRS. AMANDA STEVENS. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness in either male or female. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100 by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

"Do you know," said the girl in blue, "while we were sitting in the hammock, and just as I thought he was about to propose, a garter snake suddenly appeared."

"How indelicate!" returned the girl in pink.—Chicago Post.

Gross Outrages Upon the stomach and bowels are perpetrated by multitudes of injudicious people who, upon experiencing the annoyance of constipation in a slight degree, infiltrate their bowels with drenching evacuations, which enfeeble the intestinal membrane so serious extent sometimes, even, super-inducing dysentery or piles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the true succedaneum for these nostrums, since it is at once invigorating, gentle and effectual. It also banishes dyspepsia, malarial complaints, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

The Alternative. Customer—Chalk down that shave; I'm broke. Barber—We don't trust. If you can't raise ten cents raise whiskers.—Judge.

Real Rest and Comfort. There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Powder, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. It costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

THE MARKETS. CINCINNATI, Sept. 16. LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common \$2.40 to \$2.50. Select butchers' 3.25 to 3.50. CALVES—Fair to good light 5.75 to 6.25. HOGS—Common 3.50 to 4.05. Mixed packers 4.10 to 4.25. Light shippers 4.20 to 4.35. SHEEP—Choice 3.15 to 3.65. LAMBS—Good to choice 3.00 to 3.50. FLOUR—Winter family 5.70 to 4.00. GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red 94 to 96. No. 3 red 93 to 95. Corn—No. 2 mixed 82 to 84. Oats—No. 2 21 to 22. Rye—No. 2 50 to 52. HAY—Prime to choice 1.25 to 1.50. PROVISIONS—Mess pork 9.25 to 9.50. Lard—Prime steam 4.32 to 4.35. BUTTER—Choice dairy 16 to 18. Prime to choice creamery 19 to 20. APPLES—Per bbl. 1.25 to 1.75. POTATOES—Per bbl. 1.90 to 2.00.

NEW YORK. FLOUR—Winter patent 5.35 to 5.65. CORN—No. 2 mixed 35 to 36. RYE 40 to 41. OATS—Mixed 23 to 24. PORK—New Mess 9.50 to 9.75. LARD—Western 4.80 to 4.90.

CHICAGO. FLOUR—Winter patents 5.00 to 5.30. GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red 94 to 96. No. 2 Chicago spring 94 to 96. CORN—No. 2 29 to 30. OATS—No. 2 19 to 20. LARD—Steam 4.42 to 4.45.

BALTIMORE. FLOUR—Family 4.85 to 5.30. GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 90 to 92. Southern—Wheat 90 to 92. Corn—Mixed 35 to 36. Oats—No. 2 white 24 to 25. Rye—No. 2 50 to 52. CATTLE—First quality 4.20 to 4.35. HOGS—Western 5.00 to 5.10.

INDIANAPOLIS. GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 94 to 96. No. 2 mixed 82 to 84. Oats—No. 2 21 to 22.

LOUISVILLE. FLOUR—Winter patent 3.75 to 4.00. GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red 90 to 92. No. 2 mixed 82 to 84. Oats—Mixed 21 to 22. PORK—Mess 9.50 to 9.75. LARD—Steam 4.75 to 4.80.

A Methodical Man.

Just as Wiggins was ready to leave home the other morning to go down to his office, his wife said to him:

"John, I wish you would stop at Blank & Co.'s department store and have them to send me up three yards of goods to match this sample."

"All right," said Wiggins, reaching for the sample. "How much will it cost?" "I don't remember exactly," replied his wife. "It's 35 or 40 cents a yard."

"But I must know the exact cost," he persisted, "or I can't stop for it. I am in a rush, this morning to get down to the office."

"But what difference does it make?" asked Mrs. Wiggins, "about knowing the cost of the goods to the penny?" "A whole heap of difference," snapped Wiggins. "It will save my losing a couple of hours waiting for my change."—Ohio State Journal.

Home Seekers' Excursions.

Via "Big Four Route" Sept. 6-7 and 20-21 at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip to specified points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

For tickets and full information call on any ticket agent of the Big Four Route, or address E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr., or Warren J. Lynch, Ass. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

The measure of manhood is the degree of skill attained in the art of carrying one's self so as to pour forth upon men all the inspirations of love and hope, and to invoke good even from the meanest and wickedest of mankind.—W. D. Hillis.

"What is the age of chivalry, Aunt Penelope?" "Those good old times when men fell in love with women over forty."—Tit-Bits.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

Boarding-School Teacher—"And now, Edith, tell me the plural of baby." Edith (promptly)—"Twins."—Tit-Bits.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Many a woman can do exquisite embroidery, but can't darn a sock.—Washington Democrat.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast COCOA
Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.
Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.
Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.
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CONSTIPATION—Caused by Over-Work! Over-Eating! Over-Drinking!
No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until at last the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be cured by **Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC.
Not a violent mass of mercurial and mineral poisons, but a PURE VEGETABLE COMPOUND, that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal canal, makes it strong, and restores muscular action, at the same time gently stimulating the liver and kidneys. Not a patent liquid or pill-form dose, but a CANDY TABLET—pleasant to eat, easy and delightful in action.
They are indeed NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.
ALL DRUGGISTS, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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ONE DOLLAR FOR FOUR.
Send plainly written, by card or letter before Oct. 10, four names (not more) of young folks most likely to be interested in the best weekly family paper published and receive a cash for each name added to our subscription list by Nov. 15. Pick best names to insure returns. We do the rest. No canvassing. Write your own name and town plainly. **YOUTH AND HOME**, 17 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

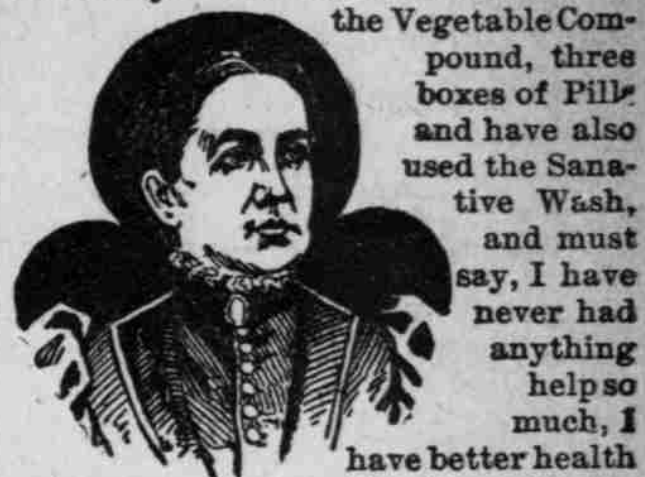
SOUTHERN Homeseekers' Guide
Every homeseeker should address either J. F. MERRY, A. G. P. A., Manchester, Ia.; W. A. KELLOND, A. G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or S. G. HATCH, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O., for a free copy of the **ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD'S SOUTHERN HOMESSEKERS' GUIDE**.
DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK?
If an old, leaking tin, iron or steel roof, paint with Allen's Anti-Rust Paint. One coat enough; costs little; goes far; lasts long. No skill required. Stops Leaks and Prolongs the life of an old roof. Write for evidence. Agents Wanted. T. F. Allen, 413 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. Best Cough Syrup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
AGENTS WANTED TO ADVERTISE please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

MRS. KRINER'S LETTER.

About Change of Life.

"I suffered for eight years and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills, and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must say, I have never had anything help so much, I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—MRS. ELLA KRINER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.



Why have more **ESTEE** Organs been sold than any other kind? Because, although higher in price, the Estey gives far better value than any other.

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